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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Reds accused U.S. of germ raids in Manchuria. Russia proposed German peace treaty talks; West German state vote backed rearmament in first test.*

West submitted new Austrian peace pact to Moscow.
6 Western powers curbed Soviet travels.
British Gen. Lord Ismay named NATO Secy. Gen.
Record British, Soviet budgets submitted.
Pinay Cabinet won French Assembly approval.
Batista overthrew Prío Socarrás Govt. in Cuba.

B

Domestic News. *"Ike," Kefauver won N.H. primaries.*
Pres. Truman's tax bureau reorg. plan passed Senate.
Corruption prober Morris denounced Senate critics.
Supreme Court upheld sentences for 6 "Red" attorneys.

KOREA

China Renews Germ Raid Charge. Peking (Peiping) radio Mar. 8 broadcast a charge by Red Chinese Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai that the U.S. had extended "germ warfare" to Manchuria. He demanded the U.S. punish pilots involved. Other reports said he had threatened to have any captured tried as war criminals. Chou said chief targets were the coal mining center of Fushun, north of Shengyang, and towns along the Korean-Manchurian border, including Antung, Linchiang & Linkiang. The Peking radio said Mar. 7 448 U.S. planes "invaded" Manchuria on bacteriological warfare missions between Feb. 25 & Mar. 5. It said diseased insects & vermin were dropped.

C

UN officials in Korea said the Chinese were merely trying to shift the blame for plagues in North Korea & Manchuria to the U.S. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied commander, said Mar. 10 the germ charge was "completely, absolutely & categorically false." U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson cabled the Intl. Red Cross in Geneva Mar. 11 asking it to investigate the epidemic in North Korea to determine its cause. (Official Red Chinese figures have listed only 20,000 "qualified doctors," slightly more nurses & midwives in all of China as of Aug. 1950.) The Peking radio charged Mar. 13 that U.S. military & political leaders were guilty of war crimes under international law as a result of their conduct of the Korean war. [See p. 70B-C]

D

No Armistice Progress. Truce talks in Panmunjom stalled through another week marred by harsh words on both sides. North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho Mar. 8 accused the UN of "lawless activities" to coerce Red war prisoners into switching their allegiance. Rear Adm. Ruthven E. Libby (U.S.) called his statement Mar. 9 "fraudulent from beginning to end." He demanded that the Chinese account for 1,000 Allied prisoners secretly held in Harbin, Manchuria. The Reds said they held none there. Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy, chief UN truce delegate, told the UP Mar. 9 the Reds would stall until "we force them to come to terms."

E

Gen. Ridgway's Hq. in Tokio announced Mar. 10 that the "North Korean Army has been entirely equipped and/or re-equipped with Soviet material" and the present main source of supply for the Chinese Reds "is from Soviet-furnished matériel." The statement was aimed at blocking Russia from serving on an armistice inspection team. The Panmunjom talks through Mar. 13 bogged down over prisoner exchange, truce enforcement inspection & membership of the inspection commission. [See 69M]

F

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F14

Red Supply Center Blasted. 200 UN planes wiped out a 4-sq.-mi. North Korean supply base near Sinmak, 30 mi. from Panmunjom, Mar. 11. The Reds lost 15 MIG-15 jets Mar. 6-12 (UN losses undisclosed) but outnumbered UN planes 263 to 67 in one battle in northwest Korea. The U.S. 25th Div. stopped a North Korean battalion attacking along a 2½-mi. front northwest of the "punchbowl" in eastern Korea Mar. 12 in the only major ground action. The 8th Army disclosed Mar. 10 that the 40th Div., a Calif. Natl. Guard unit, had gone into action south of Kumsong. U.S. casualties announced Mar. 12: 106,458 (18,505 dead), up 160 in a week. [See p. 70C-D]

G

REDS GET U.S. GENERAL'S DIARY. The *Literary Gazette* in Moscow Mar. 11 reprinted parts of Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow's diary written while he was American military attaché in Moscow and containing such lines as "War! As soon as possible! Now!" The U.S. Army disclosed in Washington Mar. 6 that Grow, 56, had been recalled from his Moscow post early in January following publication of parts of the diary in East Berlin. It said someone "believed to be a Soviet agent" had stolen the diary from Grow's hotel room while he was visiting Frankfurt, Germany last summer. It was photostated and returned. Excerpts appeared in British writer Richard Squires' book *The Road to War*. Among the published excerpts were these lines: "It seems to me the time is ripe for a blow this year [1951]." "We must start by hitting below the belt." "Communism must be destroyed." The *Literary Gazette* said the Squires material had shown the "real plans of the warmongers." The Voice of America Mar. 8 emphasized that Grow was not speaking for the U.S. Govt. Several Congressmen demanded a court-martial. [See IV, 261H]

H

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander, said in Seoul Mar. 8 the Reds had 900,000 men in Korea, 450,000 in the front line. There was no sign of a Red spring offensive but the UN could stop any drive, he added. [See p. 21F] . . . 612 **Ethiopian soldiers** left Addis Ababa for Korea Mar. 11. [See p. 37L] . . . **Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter** (ret.), ex-8th Army deputy commander, was named chief of the Washington office of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency Mar. 8. [See Vol. XI, 321K]

J

GERMANY

K

Russia Asks Peace Treaty. Russia startled the West Mar. 10 by asking the U.S., Britain & France in notes delivered to envoys in Moscow that a peace treaty be negotiated as soon as possible with a united Germany. It urged early Big 4 talks to be followed by an international conference. It made several concessions for a treaty draft, namely that Germany be allowed sufficient land, air & sea forces for defense and an arms industry to equip them.

Russia also proposed that the Oder-Neisse line be made a more-or-less permanent German-Polish boundary, that Germany refrain from joining NATO, that basic civil rights be guaranteed all Germans, including freedom of speech, press, religion, political convictions & assembly, that free functioning of "democratic parties & organizations" be assured and that full civil & political rights be restored to all ex-Nazis not convicted of war crimes.

L

French High Comm. André François-Poncet expressed the West's viewpoint Mar. 11 when he said: The Russians had offered Germany "what is best designed to seduce her: reunification, the evacuation of occupation forces [a year after the treaty is signed], a certain independent military power & neutrality between East & West." Others said Russia was making a last effort to keep West Germany from joining NATO, had only to agree to a UN-supervised all-German election to prove its sincerity. The Soviet notes did not mention elections. But all 3 Western powers agreed to study the notes. [See pp. 69H, 53G, 46D]

M

Vote Backs Arming. Rearmament of West Germany was supported Mar. 9 in an election of a 121-member constitutional assembly for a new still unnamed state in Southwest Germany formed out of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, Wuerttemberg-

Baden & South Baden. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats, the 2 leading Govt. parties, won 73 out of 121 seats, 54% of the vote. They campaigned for rearming Germany & raising troops for a European army. The Social Democrats, who opposed rearmament, gained 38 assembly seats, 28% of the vote. The Communists got 4.3%; the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party 3.9%. As a result both were shut out of the assembly. [See pp. 69H, 61E, 46B; Vol. XI, 395H]

West Offers Austrian Pact. A new draft peace treaty with Austria was proposed to Russia by the U.S., Britain & France Mar. 13. Accompanying notes placed "squarely on the Soviet Govt." the "responsibility" for failure to give Austria "full independence" as promised in the 1943 Moscow Declaration. The draft banned political or economic union of Austria with Germany and provided (1) restoration of Austria's Jan. 1, 1938 frontiers, (2) departure of occupying forces within 90 days after the treaty takes effect, (3) no Austrian reparations for the post-Sept. 1, 1939 state of war, (4) return to Austria of all property claimed as German assets or war booty. [See p. 46H]

WESTERN DEFENSE

Ismay Gets NATO Post. Gen. Lord Ismay (Hastings Lionel Ismay), 65, Secy. for Commonwealth Relations in the Churchill Cabinet, was appointed first Secy. Gen. of the North Atlantic Treaty Org. by the Atlantic Council deputies in London Mar. 12. His Hq. will be in Paris. A soldier for 41 years, Ismay was Chief of Staff at the British Defense Ministry in World War II, worked closely with Prime Min. Winston Churchill during the war. Later he served as Chief of Staff to the Viceroy in India, became a baron in 1947. The Marquess of Salisbury, British Lord Privy Seal, replaced Ismay in the British Cabinet as Commonwealth Secy. Ismay's appointment ended a 2-week search for a top man for the NATO post, which had been turned down by Sir Oliver Franks, British Amb. to the U.S.; Lester B. Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Secy.; Sir Edwin Plowden, Britain's chief economic planner, and Dr. Dirk U. Stikker, Netherlands Foreign Min. [See pp. 62E, 2D]

U.S.-Spanish Talks to Start. State Secy. Dean Acheson announced in Washington Mar. 12 that U.S. negotiations for the use of Spanish military bases would begin in Madrid later this month. Congress has voted $100 million in economic aid for the Franco Govt. but none of it has been spent yet. Acheson also said the U.S. has prepared a disarmament plan for consideration by the UN Disarmament Comm. which begins work in New York Mar. 14. [See pp. 69H, 45H; Vol. XI, 418K, 363K]

Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz, Archbishop of Seville, deplored the spread of Protestantism in Spain in a pastoral letter Mar. 9. He called it a "heresy" threatening the Roman Catholic Church and criticized Pres. Truman for his "dislike of the Spanish people." (There are 20,000 Protestants in Spain, according to Govt. figures.) *Arriba*, official organ of the Falange Party, which announced its support of U.S.-Spanish collaboration Mar. 4, said Mar. 12 the Archbishop's fears were exaggerated; the Govt. was not favoring Protestants. [See p. 46G]

Spain authorized the formation of political parties in Spanish Morocco Mar. 12 to win Arab support. [See p. 39E]

Truman Report. Pres. Truman called 1952 a critical period in the buildup of the free world's armed strength in submitting a 6-month report on the Mutual Security Program to Congress Mar. 7. He emphasized for the 3d time in 24 hours the urgency of his $7.9 billion economic & military aid program and predicted "ultimate decay of the Soviet slave world" when the free world became strong enough. U.S. shipments to its allies during the first 2 years of the program included 7,310 tanks & combat vehicles, 29,875 motor transport vehicles, 10,888 artillery pieces, 316 navy vessels & 1,317 planes. Total dollar value of military end-item shipments for the 6 months to Dec. 31: $1.2 billion. [See pp. 69C, 45G]

Eisenhower Back in Paris. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower returned to Paris Mar. 7 from a 4-day visit to Greece & Turkey where he found 10 Greek & 19 Turkish divisions ready for combat, more than he now has in West Europe. He praised their "wonderful spirit & morale." In Athens Mar. 6 he caused a political sensation by receiving the Greek opposition leader, Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, who asked for the conference to discuss defense matters. Papagos heads the rightwing Greek Rally Party, largest in Parliament, and would probably be next Premier if the Plastiras Cabinet fell. [See Vol. XI, p. 349N]

Chief friction during the trip arose over Italian resentment at not being given command over Turkish & Greek troops. Gen. Maurizio Lazzaro de Castiglione, commander of the Allied ground forces in Southern Europe, commands only Italian troops at present. Neither Greeks nor Turks would agree to serve under him. As a result they were placed under the tentative command of U.S. Adm. Robt. B. Carney as commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in Southern Europe.

In Naples Mar. 7 Eisenhower met with 40 U.S., British, French & Italian admirals and discussed the 9-day maneuvers in the Mediterranean (ended Mar. 5) in which 200 warships & cargo vessels participated. The games demonstrated that submarines could still inflict heavy losses on surface ships. [See p. 69J]

Planes. The Mutual Security Agency announced Mar. 8 that with the aid of $5 million worth of U.S. machine tools France had developed a jet fighter, the MD-452 known as the Mystère, which outperformed American Sabre jets. The AF speedily denied this but called the Mystère an excellent fighter. It will go into quantity production next month. The U.S. Senate Preparedness Subcom. plans to begin hearings Mar. 31 on whether Russian jets outperform American. Canadair Ltd., Montreal, is now building F-86E Sabres under license from North American Aviation and they are already in action in Korea, it was disclosed Mar. 6. Italy got its first U.S. jets (2 F-84 fighter-bombers) Mar. 8. "Quantity" arrivals were to begin soon. [See 35A, 17H, 5F]

COLD WAR

Soviet Travel Curbed. The U.S., Britain, Canada, France, Italy & the Netherlands Mar. 10 curbed the travel of all Soviet residents in retaliation for Soviet curbs on their nationals in the USSR. The U.S. restricted some 239 Soviet personnel to within a 25-mi. radius of Washington & New York unless they gave advance notice of plans to go elsewhere. 144 Russians accredited to the UN were exempted. [See p. 14A]

U.S. Message to People. 72 prominent Americans, including 11 Senators, signed a "Message to the Peoples of Russia" broadcast Mar. 12 by the Voice of America & Radio Free Europe behind the Iron Curtain to commemorate the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II Mar. 12, 1917. It said "the tyranny that stole your freedom is as much of a threat to us as it is to you" and urged "a new triumph of freedom in Russia" as "the best assurance against a devastating world war." [See p. 69K]

(Howland H. Sargeant, husband of actress Myrna Loy, was sworn in Mar. 6 as Asst. State Secy. for Public Affairs in charge of the Voice & other overseas information projects. His deputy: Joseph B. Phillips, formerly of *Newsweek*.) [See p. 25D]

Katyn Probers to Visit Europe. The U.S. House voted 206-115 Mar. 11 to let a special committee headed by Rep. Ray J. Madden (D., Ind.) visit Germany, Paris & London to complete its investigation of the Katyn Forest (Russia) massacre of thousands of Polish officers in World War II. Witnesses in Washington blamed the Russians, estimated as many as 15,000 were murdered in Katyn and other spots. The Soviet Embassy, invited to present evidence, rejected the invitation Feb. 29 as "an insult to the Soviet Union." The Russians blamed the Nazis for the murders. [See Vol. XI, p. 297F]

Record Soviet Budget. A record Soviet budget of 476.9 billion rubles ($119.2 billion at official rate of exchange of 4 rubles to $1) was adopted by the Council of Nationalities in Moscow Mar. 8. Submitted Mar. 6 by Finance Min. Arseny Gregorevich Zverev, it estimated receipts at 508 billion rubles, leaving a surplus of 31.9 billion rubles. 113.8 billion rubles or 23.86% was set aside for defense, a record peacetime high. [See 45H; XI, 94A]

FAR EAST

Indo-China. Jean Letourneau, French Min. for Indo-China, said in Paris Mar. 12 that France could not quit the fight in Indo-China for fear (1) the U.S. might change its strategy in Europe on grounds France showed it could not be counted on and (2) it would destroy confidence in the rest of the French Union. [See p. 62N] . . . Viet Nam Cabinet appointments made by Chief of State Bao Dai Mar. 8 in an effort to win back 1,000 armed Caodaist dissidents and some Viet Minh rebels: Agri-

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culture Min.—Le Van Hoach, leader of loyal Caodaists; Min. without Portfolio—Nguyen Trac, ex-president of Viet Minh's Assembly. Bao Dai also appointed Nguyen Van Minh as Army chief of staff, making him the first Indo-Chinese to command Viet Nam's divisions directly. (The French high command, however, retained some control.) [See p. 54K]

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida informed the Diet Mar. 10 that he would create a Defense Ministry but would not rearm the country unless the Constitution were amended by a national referendum. [See p. 70D-E . . . Saburo Kurusu, envoy in Washington when Pearl Harbor was bombed, was "de-purged" Mar. 11. [See Vol. X, p. 284J] . . . *Tokio Shimbun* reported Mar. 8 that Mrs. Matthew B. Ridgeway had joined the sponsors of a Tokio relief center for Japan's 1,800,000 war widows. War-widow pensions were suspended after Japan's defeat. [See p. 54J]

Thailand's new Constitution was signed by King Phumiphon Adundet (Rana IX) Mar. 8. [See p. 66F; Vol. XI, 389P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Tax Reform Approved. Pres. Truman's plan to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau became law Mar. 13 (to take effect Mar. 15) when the Senate voted, 53-37, not to veto it. 49 votes are needed for the Senate to reject a reorganization plan. The vote to approve—30 D., including Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), 23 R.; to reject—18 D., including Richard B. Russell (Ga.), 19 R. The plan ends political appointment for virtually all top tax officials, puts them under the merit system. Opponents charged that Pres. Truman "insulted" the Senate and "impugned the motives" of its members by a Mar. 7 letter in which he asked whether they were "more interested in their political patronage [Senators controlled appointment of tax collectors] than in good public service." [See p. 32G]

Takes Vacation. Pres. Truman flew to Key West Mar. 7 for a 3-week working vacation. [See Vol. XI, p. 396F]

Resignation. Army Undersecy. Archibald S. Alexander, 46, of Bernardsville, N.J. Mar. 3, to seek Democratic nomination for seat of Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.). [See XI, 373A]

POLITICS

N.H. Primary. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) won the New Hampshire Presidential primaries, first of 1952, Mar. 11. Eisenhower got all 14 Republican delegates and 46,497 of the 92,225 GOP votes. Kefauver won all 12 Democratic delegates and 20,147 of 36,841 Democratic votes. Kefauver's only opponent, Pres. Truman, received 16,298 votes. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.), Eisenhower's strongest rival, won 35,820 votes; Harold E. Stassen got 6,594, Gen. Douglas MacArthur 2,974 (write-in) and William R. Schneider 201. Republicans got 71.7% of the total vote, Democrats 28.3%.

Eisenhower said in Rocquencourt, France Mar. 12: He was "astonished," "touched" and "deeply moved"; "any American who is honored by so many other Americans . . . should be proud." Kefauver in Washington said he did not consider his victory "a repudiation of Administration policies, but a desire . . . for new ideas and personalities." Pres. Truman said in Key West, through his press secretary, that the results would have absolutely no influence on his decision on whether to run. Taft admitted in Lubbock, Tex. that he was a "little disappointed." [See p. 39K, M]

34% of Republicans favored Taft and 33% Eisenhower in a nationwide Gallup Poll reported Mar. 1, but independents preferred Eisenhower to Taft 37-17. Voters regardless of party gave Kefauver a 47-41 edge over Taft in a Gallup report Mar. 4.

Seattle Election. Allan Pomeroy, 45, was elected Mayor of Seattle Mar. 11. He defeated William F. Devin, who had been Mayor for 10 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 149B]

LOBBY SPENDERS. The nation's leading spenders on lobbying and their 1951 expenditures, according to House figures reported by the *AFL News-Reporter* Mar. 5:

1.	Howard J. Smith (for Central Arizona Project Assn.'s campaign to divert Colorado River water claimed by Southern California users)	$688,818.92
2.	Com. for Constitutional Govt. (through Sept. 30)	572,019.99
3.	American Medical Assn.	546,818.85
4.	Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies	434,325.91
5.	Assn. of American Railroads	237,809.89
6.	The Proprietary Assn.	193,805.97
7.	Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	185,315.76
8.	Atlantic Union Com., Inc.	158,714.48
9.	Natl. Tax Equality Assn. (through Sept. 30)	129,870.42
10.	Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	118,479.66
11.	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	116,382.90
12.	Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives	111,536.37
13.	Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	108,332.94
14.	American Fed. of Labor	104,256.89
15.	Com. on the Present Danger	102,723.40

[See Vol. X, p. 342A]

COMMUNISM

Supreme Court Decisions. In 3 rulings on Communists Mar. 10, the Supreme Court (1) upheld, 5-3, contempt sentences imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina on 6 attorneys for the 11 convicted U.S. Communist leaders; (2) ruled, 5-4, that alien Communists facing deportation may be held without bail if the Attorney General considers their freedom a danger to the nation, and (3) decided, 6-2, that aliens may be deported solely because they once were members of the Communist Party.

Justices Frankfurter, Douglas & Black dissented with the ruling upholding contempt sentences of 6 months for Harry Sacher, Richard Goldstein & Eugene Dennis, 4 months for George W. Crockett Jr. & Abraham J. Isserman and 30 days for Louis F. McCabe. Justice Clark, ex-Attorney General, did not participate. The dissenters thought Medina wrong in withholding judgment on the lawyers until the trial of the Communists was over, then sentencing them without hearing. Black & Douglas said they deserved a jury trial. Black criticized Medina for having "repeatedly" called Sacher a "liar." He said: "A judge who does this should [not] be permitted to try the lawyer he accuses. . . . No man should be forced to trial before a judge who has previously publicly attacked his personal honor & integrity." Frankfurter said Medina "should not have combined in himself the functions of accuser & judge." [See p. 8C]

Justices Black, Frankfurter, Burton & Douglas dissented with the decision denying bail to Frank Carlson, Miriam Christine Stevenson, David Hyun & Harry Carlisle, alien California Communists [see Vol. XI, p. 286D]. Justices Douglas & Black dissented with the ruling upholding the Govt.'s right to deport the following: Peter Harisiades of Brooklyn, a Greek who came to the U.S. at 13 in 1916, was a CP member 1925-39 [see Vol. XI, p. 153D]; Luigi Mascitti of Philadelphia, an Italian who arrived at 16 in 1920, was a CP member 1923-29; Mrs. Dora Coleman of Philadelphia, who was admitted from Russia at 13 in 1914, was a CP member between 1919 & 1937 or 1938. [See p. 41D]

The court Mar. 10 also denied appeals of attorneys Vincent William Hallinan & James Martin MacInnis, respectively under 6-mo. & 4-mo. contempt sentences for their actions while defending Harry Bridges in his perjury trial in 1949-50. [See p. 72H; Vol. XI, 181E; X, 109A]

Davis Cleared Clubb. Ex-Min.-to-Hungary Nathaniel P. Davis, 56, confirmed in Glens Falls, N.Y. Mar. 8 that he was the State Dept. officer on whose recommendation State Secy. Dean G. Acheson cleared Oliver Edmund Clubb of security charges. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in Minneapolis Mar. 8 that Acheson recalled Davis from retirement for the sole purpose of clearing Clubb. [See p. 72C-D; Vol. IX, 172A-B]

Detroit Hearings. Ex-Communist Elesio (Lee) Romano, an international representative of the CIO United Auto Workers, said at House Un-American Activities Subcom. hearings in Detroit Mar. 11 that Ford Local 600, the UAW's biggest local (50,000 to 60,000 members), was run by Communists. He charged that it was controlled by 150 to 175 party members backed by "a couple thousand" fellow travelers. Carl Stellato, local president, immediately wrote the committee a letter defending his local's loyalty, promising to fire any officer on "indisputable documentary proof" he was a Red and demanding to be called as a witness to put his case before the public.

Richard F. O'Hair, ex-FBI undercover agent who posed as a Communist in 1943-47, testified Feb. 25 that the CP's main objective in Michigan was to capture the auto unions as "a ready-made political organization and [to] be able to raid local union treasuries." Mrs. Bereniece Baldwin, 49, a grandmother who played a similar role for the FBI, listed Feb. 29 the names of more than 100 persons who, she said, were leading or active members of CP cells in about 30 Michigan cities.

Some results of the hearings, during which many witnesses refused, on constitutional grounds, to answer questions about their connection with

Communism: Jos. Bernstein, 41, named as a Communist by O'Hair, refused to answer questions Feb. 26, was dismissed as a Detroit News artist Feb. 27 (after 23 yrs.). John Cherveny, 26, ex-chrmn. of Wayne U.'s chapter of American Youth for Democracy, refused to answer Feb. 26, was chased out of his American Metal Products Co. job by fellow employes Feb. 27 (he was not fired). Mrs. Elinor Cook Maki, 42, refused to answer Feb. 27, was suspended as a Detroit public school art teacher Mar. 3. Patrick F. Rice, vice pres. of Local 600, refused to answer Feb. 28, was threatened with prosecution for allegedly falsifying a passport application. Jules Yanover, Detroit Symphony violinist described by O'Hair as a Red, was suspended by the AFL Detroit Fed. of Musicians Feb. 29. Mrs. Lorraine Faxon Meisner, 21, refused to answer questions Feb. 28, was suspended as a Wayne U. student. Edith Van Horn & Paul Henley, UAW stewards at Dodge plants described as Communists, were dismissed Mar. 3 for allegedly distributing inflammatory literature (fellow employes refused to work unless they were fired). [See 65E]

Radio Spies Reported. Discovery of several Western Hemisphere radio stations operated by foreign intelligence agents was revealed by ex-FCC Chrmn. Wayne Coy at House Appropriations subcommittee hearings, the UP reported Mar. 11. None was found in the U.S. [See p. 55B-C; Vol. XI, 365H]

TANKER INVESTIGATION

Morris Assails Senators. Newbold Morris, Pres. Truman's corruption investigator, denounced "the diseased minds in this [Senate hearing] chamber" Mar. 12 during his 2d day of testimony before a Senate Investigations Subcom. inquiring into his connection with surplus tanker deals. His outburst followed a charge by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) that "it would appear that either you are the greatest dope or dupe of all times or that you were responsible for the making of profits soaked with the blood of American boys."

McCarthy's accusation was based on use of United Tanker Corp. ships under Soviet charter to carry oil to Red China before the Korean fighting started. Morris was president of China Intl. Foundation, philanthropic organization that owned United Tanker, and his law firm was the company's counsel.

Morris said he checked with the State Dept. to make sure the oil shipments did not conflict with U.S. policy. He insisted he "didn't make a dime" in the tanker deals but did not deny subcommittee estimates Mar. 11 that his share of 4 years' law firm fees for representing the tanker firms might amount to $30,000, less expenses. But he said he was being investigated not because of his alleged tanker activities but only because he was the corruption investigator.

Morris Mar. 12 also castigated 2 other subcommittee members —Sens. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) & Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.)—in a denunciation of Congressional investigative tactics. "In the last 3 years you have created an atmosphere so vile the people have lost confidence in their government," he shouted. He charged McCarthy with "character destruction" & the sort of "mental brutality" used by Hungarian Communists to break down Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty.

After the hearing, Nixon accused Morris of "one of the most disgraceful performances I have ever seen before a Congressional committee." McCarthy said he didn't think Morris "was responsible for what he was saying." [See p. 71N]

Earlier Developments. Mrs. Magnus "Oilboat Olga" Konow, the world's only woman tanker operator, testified Mar. 5 that she made $300,000 in brokerage fees in 9 days for arranging the sale of 3 surplus tankers to United Tanker by the American Overseas Tanker Corp. Nixon charged Feb. 27 that ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D., Mass.), who headed American Overseas Tanker, and his associates avoided $1,436,000 in U.S. taxes by setting up Greenwich Marine Corp., a Panamanian subsidiary, to charter 5 tankers and siphon off profits. Nixon estimated Mar. 4 that Casey, Robert W. Dudley (Casey's brother-in-law) & the law firm of Joseph H. Rosenbaum shared $1,267,200 in stock profits & legal fees in deals involving 10 corporations & 33 surplus ships (25 tankers). [See pp. 55P-56E]

ARMED FORCES

2d Atomic Plane. Boeing Airplane Co. has been awarded a contract to build the U.S.' 2d atomic plane, the Air Force revealed Mar. 12. It will collaborate with United Aircraft's Pratt & Whitney engine division, which is working on the plane's nuclear power plant. The first A-plane order went to Gen. Electric & Consolidated Vultee. [See Vol. XI, p. 407N]

Manpower. The Marine Corps said Mar. 11 it expected to stop drafting after June 30 because it was getting enough volunteers. It drafted 73,430 men (including an 8,600-man March call) since it started drafting in Aug. 1951. It had 225,528 men Jan. 31, wanted 235,320 by June 30, 243,730 June 30, 1953. [See pp. 56M-N, 24L] . . . The Army announced Mar. 10 that it transferred 6,200 noncoms from "chair" jobs to combat since Oct. 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 405N] . . . Sen. Preparedness Subcom. Chrmn. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) announced Mar. 9 that Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. had agreed to send no more recruits to Hawaii for basic training. [See p. 7H]

Other Air Advances. Rear Adm. John B. Moss told a Senate Small Business subcommittee Mar. 11 that the Navy has a guided missile, the Sparrow, which can seek out & destroy an enemy plane 3 to 4 miles away. This missile is fired from a plane but "we are working on a ground-to-air version," he said. He discovered after testifying that the session was open and he had unintentionally revealed a Navy secret. [See p. 7K; Vol. XI, 289F-G] . . . A new automatic pilot for Navy jet fighter planes, the G-3, was described by Gen. Electric Mar. 2 as a "major step toward complete push-button control." It relieves the human pilot of 90% of the "stick & rudder" work, GE said. [See Vol. IX, p. 118A] . . . The Army announced Mar. 2 a one-man, 2-jet helicopter, the American Helicopter Co.'s XH-26, which can be parachuted into combat areas. Weight with radio, fuel & pilot: 700 lb.; stripped for air drops: 300 lb. [See Vol. XI, p. 404G]

LABOR

Rail Strike. Midwest rail facilities were crippled Mar. 9-12 when the N.Y. Central System was tied up west of Buffalo by a strike of 5,000 members of the Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Ry. Conductors in their 2½-yr. dispute over pay, a 40-hr. week and working rules. A temporary injunction against the strike was issued by Fed. Dist. Judge Emerich B. Freed in Cleveland Mar. 11, and the unions ordered the men back to work. Several local revolts prevented full resumption of service until Mar. 13.

The injunction was obtained by the Justice Dept. on behalf of the Army, technical boss of the railroads. Charges by the Communist-controlled World Fed. of Trade Unions that the U.S. Govt. abused its control of the roads by violating trade union rights were dismissed as unfounded by a UN Intl. Labor Org. committee in Geneva Mar. 2. The WFTU said the U.S. restricted labor's freedom of association and denied the right to strike. [See p. 73B]

Anti-Red Negro Unit. The Negro Labor Com., U.S.A. was formed in New York Mar. 1 by representatives of 75 anti-Communist unions. It was indorsed by AFL and CIO leaders as a blow to the leftist Natl. Negro Labor Council. [See XI, 348B]

Thomas E. Dunwody was elected president of the AFL Intl. Printing Pressmen's Union Feb. 20, according to official returns Mar. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 181D]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Record Budget. Richard A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented a record peacetime budget of £4,240,000,000 ($11,872,000,000) to Commons Mar. 11. First non-Socialist budget since the war, it was not as severe as Britons had feared although it will lower the standard of living for the year starting April 1. Highlights:

Estimated receipts, £4,778,000,000 ($13,378,400,000); estimated surplus, £538,000,000 ($1,506,400,000); food subsidies cut 38% to £250 million ($700 million); rise in food prices to be offset somewhat by exempting 2 million low-income earners from taxes (exemption for unmarried persons boosted from $308 to $336, for couples from $532 to $558 and for each child from $196 to $238) and by increasing family allowance for each child after the first by 70¢ to $1.12 a week; regular income tax generally remained same but 30% excess profits tax levied on industry, gasoline tax boosted 8¢ to 35¢ a gallon; imports will be cut another $280 million, making total $600 million since Churchill Govt. took over last October; interest rate for bank loans will be raised 1½% to 4% to cut down on domestic investment & spending; defense expenditures will total $4.34 billion, or 27%.

Butler said the themes of the new budget were "solvency, security, duty & incentive." Laborites called it "reactionary." Average Briton now earns $22.40 a week, against U.S. factory worker's $66.79. [See pp. 49F-G, 33P; XI, 125P]

Other Statistics. (White Paper Mar. 10) Gross national product rose 4% in 1951 (from £11,907,000,000 or $33,339,600,000

in 1950 to £12,414,000,000 or $34,759,200,000). Consumption of goods & services increased by 8%, almost twice as much as from 1949 & 1950. Personal incomes also rose by 8% (to £11,826,000,000 or $33,112,800,000) with wages & salaries up 25% since 1948. [See p. 49F-G] . . . Govt. disclosed Mar. 7 that a mild winter has enabled it to cancel considerable coal orders from the U.S. and thus save possibly $5.6 million. . . . London bus & subway fares went up 20% last week. There were so many protests Prime Min. Winston Churchill had to issue a disclaimer of Govt. responsibility Mar. 7.

Attlee Defeated on Bevan. Clement R. Attlee's motion of censure against Aneurin Bevan and 56 other leftist Laborites who voted against rearmament Mar. 5 was defeated by a 162-73 Labor Party caucus vote in Commons Mar. 11. Instead middle-of-the-roaders pushed through a compromise restoring standing rules under which members risk expulsion if they go against party decisions. Bevan had warned in a Mar. 9 speech that he was prepared to leave the party if it tried to force him to withdraw his denunciation of the rearmament program as excessive and his opposition to curtailment of social services. He also accused the U.S. of forcing Britain to overreach itself in the arms race, defended Russia as peaceful. [See p. 73K]

Atom power plant for ships & subs has been designed by British scientists and construction will begin this year, Supply Ministry reported Mar. 8. [See p. 61H; Vol. XI, 407N] . . . **Pro-"World peace" rally** was attended by 1,500 women in London Mar. 9. Sponsor: Natl. Assn. of Women whose chairman, Mrs. Monica Felton, spoke. [See Vol. XI, pp. 411J, 186G] . . . **Lt. Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie** was appointed Gov. Gen. of New Zealand by Queen Elizabeth Mar. 12 to succeed Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg. [See Vol. XI, p. 190B]

France. Premier Antoine Pinay formed France's first postwar right-of-center Cabinet Mar. 8. The Natl. Assembly approved it 290 to 101 Mar. 11 with de Gaullists & Socialists abstaining. Opposition was provided by 100 Communists & one de Gaullist. Thus Pinay had support of less than half the Assembly.

Charles de Gaulle scored Pinay Mar. 10, as well as NATO & German rearmament, and demanded that he head a coalition to carry out needed reforms. He urged a global alliance against Communism. He also warned his 27 insurgent deputies who had backed Pinay Mar. 6 to desist or get out. They desisted. [See 9E]

Pinay, an independent himself, named 5 other independents, including Pierre Garet as Labor Minister, only new face in the Cabinet, and members of 4 other central parties. His first plan, to organize a Cabinet of technicians, fell through. Instead of a tax boost to meet a $1.15 billion budget deficit, he planned to step up tax collections, as well as curb rising prices and France's growing trade deficit. France has only $550 million in gold left; expenditures exceed income by $2.8 million daily. [See p. 74A]

Pinay's Cabinet:

Premier, Finance—Antoine Pinay*
Vice Premier, State Min.—Henri Queuille†
State Min. for Indo-China States—Jean Letourneau‡
Justice—Léon Martinaud-Deplat†
Forgn.—Robert Schuman‡
Interior—Sen. Charles Brunet†
Defense—René Pleven§
Education—André Marie†
Public Works & Transport—André Morice†
Commerce & Industry—Jean-Marie Louvel‡
Labor—Pierre Garet*
Ovrss. Territors.—Pierre Pflimlin‡
Reconstructn.—Claudius Petit§
Public Health—Paul Ribeyre**
Agriculture—Camille Laurens**
Veterans—Emmanuel Temple*
Posts & Tel.—Sen. Roger Duchet*

Secretaries of State

Premier's Office—Raymond Marcellin**
Premier's Office & Finance—Felix Gaillard†
War—Pierre de Chevigné‡
Air—Pierre Montel*
Navy—Jacques Gavini*
[See p. 26M for previous Cabt.]

*Independent †Radical ‡MPR (Popular Republican Movement) §Democratic & Social Union **Peasants

LATIN AMERICA

CUBA

Batista Seizes Power. Ex-Pres. Fulgencio Batista, 51, overthrew Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás, 48, in a 77-minute coup Mar. 10 and proclaimed himself "Chief of State." He said he acted because of the crime & corruption of the Prío Admin. and to forestall a revolt Prío planned for April 15. Prío fled the Presidential Palace during the coup, hid out all night and took refuge Mar. 11 in the Mexican Embassy with his family. He flew to Mexico with his wife, 2 daughters and 2 Cabinet ministers under a safe conduct from Batista Mar. 13. Only casualties in Havana during the coup: 2 Presidential Palace guards slain, 1 wounded in a 15-minute gun battle.

Gen. Batista suspended constitutional guarantees for 45 days, canceled the Presidential elections scheduled for June 1 (he promised they would be held later) and installed his own Army and police officers throughout the country. He also banned strikes and suspended Congress. To maintain police & Army loyalty, he raised police salaries from $91 to $150 a month and enlisted men's pay from $67.30 to $100 monthly. "We are the law," he proclaimed. To forestall labor opposition he ordered the Cuban Fed. of Labor shut down and, some reports said, the arrest of several union leaders, including CFL chief Eusebio Mujal, a pro-Prío man. And to assuage U.S. feelings, he announced Mar. 11 that if the U.S. & Russia went to war he would bring Cuba in on America's side.

2d Coup. Batista organized the revolt from Army Hq. at Camp Columbia, Havana. "I did it with captains & lieutenants," he said. In 1933 he did it with sergeants, made & broke Presidents for 7 years, was elected President himself in 1940, serving until 1944. In exile in the U.S., he was elected Senator in 1948, returned to campaign against gang violence. 30 persons were slain during Prío's regime (1948-52) despite his efforts to wipe out gangsterism [see p. 58K]. Batista was a candidate of the Unitary Action Party for the June 1 election, running against ex-Pres. Carlos Hevia, an Annapolis graduate, who was backed by the Govt.'s Autentico Revolutionary Party and favored to win [see p. 60G], and Roberto Agramonte, a university professor backed by the Cuban People's (Orthodoxos) Party.

Change 'Temporary.' "My Govt. will stay in power only long enough to establish public peace & cordiality among Cubans," Batista said in a speech Mar. 10. He said he acted only to prevent the establishment of a "savage dictatorship" by Prío. Dispatches said he named Dr. Carlos Saladrigas Prime Min. Mar. 10 to succeed Oscar Gans, who quit Mar. 7 in a dispute with the Autentico party [see Vol. XI, p. 326M], but instead Batista took the oath of Premier himself Mar. 12. Gen. Francisco Tabermilla became Chief of Staff, replacing Gen. Ruberto Cabrera, and Col. Raphael Salas Canizares was appointed Police Chief. New Havana Mayor: Justo Luis del Pozo. Dr. Luis Machado declined in Washington Mar. 11 to continue as Cuban Amb. to the U.S.

Ex-Pres. Ramón Grau San Martín was seized by sailors at his estate but released on Batista's orders. Prío, Hevia and Agramonte denounced the coup, as did Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico. Prío tried to organize resistance, but his troops would not follow him. He called Batista a traitor, said in Mexico City Mar. 13 Batista's charges that Prío had planned a coup were the "falsest of all falsities." (It was his 2d exile under a Batista regime, the first time being in 1935.)

Other Facts on Batista. Fulgencia Batista y Zaldivar was born a peon's son Jan. 6, 1901. Attended Quaker primary school, left at 12 to become barber's, tailor's & carpenter's apprentice, agricultural worker, mechanic & railway employe. Soldier in Natl. Army 1921-23. Entered Guardia Rural 1923. Studied at night school, learned typing, shorthand. Later became clerk at Staff Hq. and sergeant-clerk. Took part in rising against Pres.-Dictator Gerardo Machado in 1933. 23 days later headed sergeants' revolt against weak successor regime. Officially Col. & Chief of Staff of Constitutional Army appointed by Revolutionary Govt. 1933-39, he was power behind Govt. In 1941 as President he brought Cuba into war on side of U.S. Was fairly popular President. Left country in 1944 after his candidate, Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, was defeated for President by Grau [see Vol. VIII, p. 178N]. Grau named Prío Prime Min. in 1945, supported him in successful campaign for Presidency in 1948, was indicted last year in fraud case involving Govt. funds. [See Vol. XI, p. 94D]

Cabinet. Batista's Cabinet, sworn Mar. 11, included 9 persons who had served under him previously:

Chief of State & Prime Min.—Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar*
State Min.—Dr. Miguel Angel Campa
Justice—Dr. Miguel Angel Cespedes
Interior—Dr. Ramón O. Hermida
Treasury—Marino López Blanco
Public Works—Dr. José A. Mendigutia
Agriculture—Dr. Alfredo Jacomino
Commerce—Oscar de la Torre
Communictns.—Dr. Pablo Carrera Justiz
Labor—Jesús Portocarrero
Educatn.—Dr. Andres Rivero Aguero
Health—Dr. Enrique Saladrigas
Defense—Nicolas Perez Hernandez
Secy. of Presidency—Dr. Andres Morales del Castillo
Propaganda & Publicity—Ernesto de la Fé
Without Portfolio—Maria Gómez Carbonell, Santiago Alvarez Rodriguez, Julia Elisa Consuegra, Justo Salas, Leonardo Anaya Murillo

*Took oath Mar. 12

U.S.-Cuban Pact. The U.S. & Cuba signed a bilateral military agreement under the Mutual Security Act of 1951 in Havana Mar. 7. Batista promised Mar. 10 to respect all of Cuba's international commitments. (Peru signed with the U.S. Feb. 22, Ecuador Feb. 20. The 10,000-ton U.S. cruiser *Boise*, sold to Argentina, was transferred to the Argentine Navy in Philadelphia

Mar. 11. 6 cruisers have been sold to 3 South American countries to date.) [See p. 58K-L; Vol. XI, 21P]

Argentina. The Socialist Party Mar. 7 spurned an offer by Pres. Juan D. Perón to reopen its newspaper *La Vanguardia* until "freedom of expression is once more a reality." Dr. Julio Gonzales Irmian and Dardon Cuneo who were released from jail last January resigned from the executive committee and quit the party Mar. 7. [See p. 58H] . . . The Conf. of Labor Mar. 10 indicated it had completely repaid the Govt. loan for purchase of *La Prensa* and said not a single share was individually owned. [See Vol. XI, p. 134E] . . . Pres. Perón donated his March salary to the Natl. Treasury Mar. 10 as an example for the nation to back his plan to curb inflation. [See p. 74N]

Brazil. 33 persons moving from the northeastern drought areas were burned to death when a bus & truck collided Mar. 11 near Salvador in the State of Bahia. 5 governors Mar. 6 conferred with Agriculture Min. João Cleofas at Campina Grande to solve the recurrent drought & migration problems. Refugees are heading southward toward São Paulo at the rate of 40,000 a month. [See p. 10E-F] . . . *Saude* (Health), an official Govt. publication, decried the use of coffee just as the Pan-American Coffee Bureau was planning a $1½ million publicity campaign to promote coffee drinking in the U.S., it was reported Mar. 9.

Chile. A state of emergency in the northern provinces of Antofagasta & Tarapaca was ordered by Pres. Gabriel Gonzales Videla Mar. 4 after negotiations failed to settle a strike of 12,037 nitrate field workers over wages. Communists were blamed for the strike. [See p. 10G] . . . 4 newsmen were freed and a defamation suit was withdrawn by ex-Min. of Lands & Colonization Francisco Melfi Mar. 8. He had resigned Mar. 7 to press charges over criticism of his policies . . . The Govt. Mar. 4 announced meat rationing & 2 meatless days a week starting May 1, because of Argentine restrictions on cattle exports to Chile. [See p. 42G]

Guatemalan employes of the United Fruit Co.'s Pacific Coast plantation Mar. 10 approved an agreement signed by the company & union ending the 6-month dispute over $600,000 back wages and preventing a public auction sale of the properties. [See p. 58L] . . . **Venezuela** expelled *Time* magazine correspondent Philip Payne Mar. 8 on charges he tried to help a Venezuelan girl wanted for underground political activities find sanctuary in the Chilean Embassy. He denied the charge. [See Vol. XI, p. 11A]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

186 du Ponts Accused. The Justice Dept. requested in Fed. Dist. Court in Chicago Mar. 4 that 186 members of the du Pont family be made defendants in an anti-trust suit originally filed against only 3 of them. The prospective defendants included 96 persons under 21, 61 under 14, a baby of 8 months born 2 years after the original suit was filed. The Govt. said the 186 owned controlling interests in an industrial empire consisting of Gen. Motors (assets $3,582,955,972), E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. ($1,973,663,082), U.S. Rubber ($463,211,159), Christiana Securities ($52,217,986) and Delaware Realty & Investment (data unavailable). The latter 2 were holding companies entirely owned by the du Ponts. The du Ponts assailed the suit. [See IX, 214M]

Other Trust Cases. John M. Hancock, Lever Bros. chrmn. and partner in the Lehman Bros. investment banking firm, resigned as a Kroger Co. director Mar. 5. The Justice Dept. had filed 3 civil anti-trust suits against him in New York Feb. 27 charging him with illegal interlocking directorships in (1) Kroger and Jewel Tea, (2) W. T. Grant Co. and S. H. Kress & Co. and (3) Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Bond Stores. A suit was filed simultaneously against Sidney J. Weinberg, senior partner in the Goldman Sachs & Co. investment banking house, because of his directorships in Sears, Roebuck and B. F. Goodrich Co. The companies were also named defendants in each case. [See Vol. X, pp. 418H, 151D-E] . . . The Justice Dept. accused Sunbeam Corp. of retail price-fixing in an anti-trust complaint filed in Chicago Feb. 28. . . . The Justice Dept. announced Feb. 28 that it had begun a grand jury anti-trust investigation of the radio & television manufacturing industries. Among rumors to be investigated: stories of an alleged conspiracy to throttle color TV and FM. . . . The FCC Mar. 6 ordered an investigation of why Western Union failed to sell its international telegraph facilities. When Western Union merged with Postal Telegraph in 1943, it was given a year to dispose of its international cable business, but it has received annual extensions every year since. [See Vol. XI, p. 151H; VI, 143B; III, 325C]

Shipping. A 4-4 Supreme Court ruling Mar. 10 upheld a lower court ban on dual-rate exclusive-patronage contracts offered by the North Atlantic Continental Freight Conference and the North Atlantic U.K. Freight Conference. The Isbrandtsen Steamship Co. had obtained the original injunction against a plan to give lower rates to shippers who agree to patronize only conference members. [See Vol. XI, pp. 294P-295A] . . . The Fed. Maritime Board Feb. 27 cut the Govt. subsidy for construction of the American Export Lines' 2 $23,733,000 liners, *Independence* & *Constitution*, from 45% to 27.07%. The subsidy was reduced from $11,458,715 to $6,425,000 on each ship. [See Vol. XI, p. 268J; VII, 262P] . . . The 12,900-ton *Keystone Mariner*, first of a new class of 35 high-speed cargo ships being built at Govt. expense under the rearmament program, was launched at Sun Shipbuilding's Chester, Pa. yard Feb. 29. They cost about $8 million each, can become troop carriers. [See Vol. XI, p. 44E]

Prices. The RFC cut the price of general purpose (GR-S) synthetic rubber from 26¢ a lb. to 23¢ Mar. 7 [see p. 16M-N]. The Office of Price Stabilization Mar. 11 set export ceiling prices on GR-S for the first time. Exporters were authorized a 3% mark-up on carload and 3½% on less than carload lots. . . . Agriculture Secy. Chas. F. Brannan told the Senate Agriculture Com. Feb. 29 that farmers got only 20% of the past year's increase in retail food prices: cost of the average market basket for a family of 3 for a year went up from $708 Jan. 15, 1951 to $745 Jan. 15, 1952; farmers got $8 of the $37 increase; the rest was "due to higher marketing costs or margins." [See p. 67B] . . . A 15% increase in freight rates for all cargo the Alaska Steamship Co. and Coastwise Line carry to & from Alaska was approved by the Fed. Maritime Board Feb. 29. Alaska Del. E. L. Bartlett and Gov. Ernest Gruening filed protests. [See Vol. X,

1951 STATISTICS

	1951	1950
U.S. natl. banks (total yr.-end)*	4,946	4,965
Total deposits (in billions, yr.-end)*	$94,000,000	$84,000,000
'Demand' deposits (billions, yr.-end)*	$54,860,000	$51,900,000
'Time' deposits (billions, yr.-end)*	$19,826,000	$19,011,000
Total assets (billions, yr.-end)*	$102,000,000	$96,400,000
Net loans & discounts (billions, yr.-end)*	r$32,424,000	.....
Govt. obligations held (billions, yr.-end)*	$35,156,000	.....
New securities offered by U.S. corps.**	$7,800,000,000	$6,400,000,000
Privately placed securities**	$3,400,000,000	$2,700,000,000
Scheduled airline revenues (world, excluding Russia & China)†	$1,700,000,000	.....
U.S. scheduled airline revenues†	$1,000,000,000	.....
U.S. airline passenger-miles flown‡	a10,500,394,000	.....
U.S. Pullman passenger-miles traveled‡	a10,432,306,000	.....
Tinplate output (world, tons)§	5,640,000	5,753,000
Cotton piece goods exported (U.S., sq. yds.)¶	807,388,000	554,777,000
Soybean & soybean oil export (U.S., bu.)***	r76,900,000	50,200,000

*From Controller of the Currency **SEC ***Agriculture Dept. †Intl. Air Transport Assn. ‡CAB §Intl. Tin Study Group ¶Textile Export Assn. of the U.S. aFirst year air travel exceeded Pullman rRecord

COMPANY EARNINGS

($5 million or over)

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	$40,548,649	$41,212,520	$4.58	$4.65
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	12,997,877	12,623,833	3.07	2.92
American Cyanamid Co.	a35,976,150	a36,481,659	8.63	10.14
American Rad. & Stand. Sanitary	22,027,024	28,453,497	2.16	2.80
Beneficial Loan Corp.	12,479,331	9,967,255	3.80	3.08
Celanese Corp. of America	24,800,263	40,361,166	3.56	6.38
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	5,298,091	4,332,061	12.28	10.22
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	18,562,552	16,460,982	5.67	5.03
Curtiss-Wright Corp.	6,908,216	7,278,564	.71	.77
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	220,743,811	307,601,913	4.64	6.59
General Electric Co.	138,116,527	173,423,702	4.79	6.01
General Telephone Corp.	5,528,812	4,135,727	2.95	2.79
General Tire & Rubber Co.	b7,016,640	b8,557,616	11.17	13.88
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	9,131,360	13,596,492	3.73	5.46
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt. Co.	17,710,274	15,250,177	6.42	5.53
Ideal Cement Co.	c6,399,227	7,257,435	3.95	5.24
Glenn L. Martin Co.	d22,178,434	3,127,774	.....	.....
Maytag Co.	6,080,191	10,400,971	.....	.....
Mich. Consolidated Gas Co.	7,427,732	6,041,746	1.74	1.55
Natl. Cash Register Co.	11,702,635	12,143,449	5.94	6.17
Natl. Container Corp.	8,617,000	6,658,496	3.09	2.41
Northern Indiana Public Svc.	7,769,865	7,572,460	2.21	2.16
J. C. Penney Co.	33,465,139	44,930,816	4.07	5.46
St. Regis Paper Co.	16,796,034	11,623,744	3.11	2.10
Shell Oil Co.	97,020,194	94,185,726	7.20	6.99
Skelly Oil Co.	31,074,985	28,514,066	11.89	10.91
Stone & Webster, Inc.	5,919,101	6,038,595	2.81	2.87
Union Bag & Paper Co.	12,217,685	10,897,604	8.05	7.23
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	9,367,832	12,035,731	4.76	6.11

aAvailable for common stock; includes equity in undistributed net of associated companies 49% or 50% owned. bYr. Nov. 30; excludes net profit of $773,827 from TV & broadcasting for 1951. cExcludes earnings of Pacific Portland Cement Co. of which Ideal Cement owned 94.11% of outstanding stock. dNet loss after $24 million contract losses.

p. 190F] . . . The CAB Feb. 27 ordered Capital, Eastern, National, Northwest, United and Western airlines to end low-fare coach service Mar. 31 for failure to cut fares to 4¢ a passenger mile or add enough seats to qualify their planes as true air coaches. [See Vol. XI, p. 247C]

State Budgets. Calif. Gov. Earl Warren submitted a record $1,185,397,270 state budget for fiscal 1953 Mar. 3. [See Vol. IX, p. 42A] . . . New York's Legislature approved a record $1,092,760,887 state budget Feb. 26. [See Vol. X, p. 68M]

Schering Corp. was awarded by the Office of Alien Property Mar. 7 to an underwriting group headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Drexel & Co. The group had submitted the top bid—$29,131,960. [See p. 40F-H]

Colored oleo was legalized in N.Y. (41st state to do so) by a bill signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Mar. 11. [See XI, 101N]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Mar. 8

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,290,000,000	$23,110,000,000	$21,951,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,464,000,000	$28,390,000,000	$27,219,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,157,000,000	$21,148,000,000	$18,743,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,837,564,788	$9,245,964,872	$9,238,846,635
England note circulation (£)	1,375,141,000	1,366,927,000	1,295,087,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,263,355	6,158,250	8,567,461
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.09	144.80	142.69
Bond sales	$14,505,500	$11,025,900	$20,071,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.56	98.61	101.89
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.82¾	$2.81⅜	$2.73¼
Corn price (bu.)	$2.09	$2.05½	$2.04⅜
Cotton price (lb.)	$ .4085	$ .412	$ .4606
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	119,087	111,360	170,080
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,367,200	6,365,800	6,016,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,075,000	10,595,000	10,363,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,415,966,000	7,460,763,000	6,822,098,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]755,624	683,368	785,867
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Jan. 219	Dec. 1951 218	Jan. 1951 221
Steel output (tons)	[r]9,120,000	8,885,129	8,843,167
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.56	$6.58	$7.27
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1947-49 =100)§	[d]111.4	111.7	116.5
Monthly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1947-49 =100)§	Jan. 113.2	Dec. 1951 113.5	Jan. 1951 115.0
Farm products	110.0	111.3	112.3
Processed foods	111.2	110.7	110.2
Textile products & apparel	103.5	104.0	114.6
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	Jan. 15 [e]189.1	Dec. 15, 1951 189.1	Jan. 15, 1951 181.5
BUSINESS:	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1951**	**Jan. 1951**
Mfrs.' inventories¶	$42,200,000,000	$41,988,000,000	$34,400,000,000
Mfrs.' sales¶	$22,400,000,000	$21,200,000,000	$22,200,000,000
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	This Week [d]245	Last Week 240	Year Ago 288
Failures (Feb. 28)†	163	177	170
U.S. Forgn. Trade¶—	**Dec. 1951**	**Nov. 1951**	**Dec. 1950**
Imports	$800,600,000	$818,400,000	$855,000,000
Exports	$1,436,100,000	$1,386,000,000	$1,065,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §New series; see pp. 66J-67A ¶Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 27 [b]Mar. 1 [c]Feb. 23 [d]Mar. 4 [e]New index; old index rose from 190 Dec. 15 to 190.2 Jan. 15, resulting in automatic 3c hourly raise for 1,000,000 members of CIO United Auto Workers; Wage Stabilization Board announced Feb. 26 its policy of permitting automatic raises when cost of living rises would be continued indefinitely; see p. 50M; Vol. XI, 276G [r]Record

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medical Science. To cope with the nationwide nurse-shortage problem, the Health Resources Advisory Com. of the Office of Defense Mobilization appointed a special subcom. Mar. 1 to recommend best possible use of available personnel. A *N.Y. Times* survey Mar. 3 said a critical shortage exists in almost every city and represents a "menace" to the nation's health. [See Vol. X, p. 150M.] Another *Times* survey Mar. 2 reported a $250-million expansion program in U.S. medical schools. The U.S. has 73 4-yr. institutions, 7 2-yr. schools and an enrollment for 1951-52 of 26,000 compared with 23,000 5 years ago. [See Vol. XI, p. 175E] . . . The Metcalf-Hatch bill providing for the requisitioning of unlicensed, unwanted animals for scientific experimentation was signed by N.Y. Gov. Thos. E. Dewey Mar. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 71E-F] . . . Reported at the Natl. Cancer Conference in Cincinnati Mar. 3-5 as possible cancer weapons: a 2-million-volt X-ray beam for advanced cases, developed by Dr. John G. Trump of MIT & associates; a technique transforming a plant cancer into normal healthy tissue developed by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (untried on humans). [See p. 75D] . . . How the sex of an unborn child can be predicted with almost 100% accuracy by testing a certain chemical substance in the saliva of the expectant mother was described in the Mar. 7 issue of *Science* by Dr. Gustav William Rapp of the Loyola U. School of Dentistry & Dr. Garwood C. Richardson of Northwestern U. Medical School. [See Vol. IX, p. 135L-M] . . . Latest heart treatments: a mechanical heart that kept a man alive for one hr. 20 mins. (announced by the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia Mar. 8); cortisone which reduced heart muscle damage in dogs in Detroit tests by 85% (reported by the *Journal of the American Medical Assn.* Feb. 29); a safety test devised by Indian surgeon Dr. Susanta Sen to determine exactly how much activity a patient can stand (announced in New Delhi Mar. 4). [See p. 43J]

Science Notes. The Atomic Energy Comm. announced in New York Mar. 9 it had developed a "scintillating probe"—a device that can detect uranium beneath the earth's surface more rapidly & precisely than the Geiger counter. [See Vol. XI, p. 423E-F] . . . The first intelligible radio message off the moon ("lunar reflection") was sent by Natl. Bureau of Standards scientists some months ago from Cedar Rapids, Ia. to the moon and back to Sterling, Va. (UP report Mar. 3). [See Vol. VI, p. 31M] . . . 192 mummified cats from Egypt dating back to 600-200 B.C. were rediscovered by zoologist T. C. S. Morrison Scott in vaults of the British Natural History Museum (*N.Y. Times* report Mar. 4). [See p. 59J] . . . New theory for the aurora borealis, proposed

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

GOLDEN BOY. Revival of Clifford Odets' drama about a fighter-violinist & his inner struggles. Staged by Odets. Presented by ANTA. In cast: John Garfield, Lee J. Cobb, Bette Grayson, Joseph Wiseman, Art Smith. Mar. 12 at ANTA Playhouse. (5-2-1)*

CLOSED

WOMEN OF TWILIGHT, 8 performances, Mar. 8 [See p. 75H-J]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

AFTER ALL: The Autobiography of Norman Angell, English Nobel Peace-Prize winner. Mar. 7. (Straus & Young, 370 pp., $4.50)†

HOW TO GET RICH IN WASHINGTON: Rich Man's Division of the Welfare State, by Blair Bolles. An "exposé." Mar. 3. (Norton, $3.75)†

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS by Gore Vidal. Modern Paris in Europe. Mar. 10. (Dutton, 375 pp., $3.50)*

SO LONG TO LEARN by John Masefield. Autobiog. of Poet Laureate of England. Mar. 11. (Macmillan, $3.50)†

A STONE FOR DANNY FISHER by Harold Robbins. Life & death of a N.Y. tough guy. Mar. 10. (Knopf, 404 pp., $3.95)*

THIS CROOKED WAY by Elizabeth Spencer. Success story of Mississippi hill boy. Mar. 10. (Dodd, Mead, 247 pp., $3)*

U.S.A. CONFIDENTIAL: The Low-Down on All of US, by Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer. Crime & corruption in major U.S. cities. Massachusetts state police were disclosed Mar. 7 to be advising book dealers to withdraw it. Published Mar. 13. (Crown, 416 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. XI, p. 183E]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

AWARDS

Archeology. $2,500 award for 1951 by Research Corp. in New York Feb. 26: to Dr. Willard F. Libby, U. of Chicago archeologist, for his method of determining age of archeological items by dating their radiocarbon content.

Chemistry. 1952 Willard Gibbs Medal to an outstanding chemist: to Prof. William Cumming Rose of the Univ. of Illinois who has spent 25 years in research on the role of amino acids in nutrition & body metabolism (announced in Chicago Feb. 22). [See p. 59F-G]

Film. Best film of 1951 selected by U.S. critics in Film Play Daily poll, announced in N.Y. Mar. 6: Paramount's "A Place in the Sun." [See XI, 288D]

Freedom. $100,000 in cash prizes, 596 medals to American persons & organizations for outstanding contributions to American way of life in 1951 presented by Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa. Feb. 22: $1,500 prizes each to Colorado Public Service Corp. of Denver for commemoration of 75th anniversary of Colorado statehood; Oskaloosa, Ia., Chamber of Commerce for "American Freedom Week" program; Weirton, W. Va. Chamber of Commerce for "American Week" program. $1,000 prizes each to Geo. Magenheimer, Peoria (Ill.) Journal associate editor, for an editorial; Rev. Earl W. Waldrop, San Antonio, Tex., for a sermon; editors of Fortune Magazine for a magazine article; Herc Ficklen for a Dallas (Tex.) News cartoon; Henry L. Slater for an unpublished essay; David Arthur Pilon for photographs with captions; Wallace C. Speers for a public speech; the Univ. of Denver for its college campus programs. [See Vol. XI, p. 88G]

by Dr. Donald H. Manzel of Harvard U. in Boulder, Colo. Feb. 28: Hydrogen particles from outer space break through the earth's magnetic field and become luminous on contact with the atmosphere 200 miles up. [See Vol. XI, p. 206M]

Press. 1951 U.S. daily newspaper circulation (including foreign language): 53,593,000, according to N. W. Ayer & Son Directory of Newspaper & Periodicals Mar. 10. (1950 figure: 53,618,000) Number of dailies dropped from 2,461 in 1950 to 2,434. [See Vol. XI, p. 143F-G]

OBITUARIES

August C. Backus Sr., 74, *Milwaukee Sentinel* ex-pblshr. & a retired city court judge there; Mar. 6 in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 93, ex-pres. World's Women's Christian Temperance Union (1931-47); Mar. 13, N.Y. [See VII, 188D]

Maurice Brooks, 59, part owner & pblshr. of *The Day*, N.Y. Yiddish newspaper; suicide (slashed throat) Feb. 8 in New York.

James Debevec, 64, editor-publisher of *The American Home Slovene Daily* in Cleveland; Mar. 6 in Cleveland.

Dr. Konrad Dobriner, 50, German-born Cornell U. Medical College biochemistry prof. who reported last July a technique giving first clue to cause of arthritis; Feb. 10 in New York.

Nicolas Garcia Samudio, 60, ex-pres. of Colombian Academy of History, once Governor of Boyaca State; Mar. 6 in Bogotá.

Hugh Herbert, 66, screen comedian; Mar. 12 in N. Hollywood of heart ailment.

Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontay, 80, Russian revolutionary known as "Red Rose of Revolution," world's first woman envoy (Soviet Min. to Norway 1924); Mar. 9 (Moscow report).

Edward Madden, 75, song writer (*By the Light of the Silvery Moon, Moonlight Bay*); Mar. 11 in Hollywood.

Walter W. Morey, 70, a developer of the teletypesetter; Mar. 9 in Los Angeles.

Johann Nygaardsvold, 72, Norway's wartime Premier-in-Exile; Mar. 13 in Trondheim, Norway. [See Vol. V, p. 185D]

Pierre Renoir, 66, French actor & son of artist Pierre Auguste Renoir; Mar. 11 in Paris after kidney operation.

Giacomo Rimini, 63, Italian-born operatic baritone, opera school director; Mar. 6 in Chicago.

Heyman Rosenberg, 78, inventor of self-tapping screw, holder of 200 other patents; Feb. 29 in Hollywood, Fla.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, 94, British physiologist, 1932 Nobel Prize winner for discoveries about integration of nervous system; Mar. 4 in Eastbourne, Eng.

Joseph Michael Stack, 56, natl. commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1945-46; Mar. 7 in Pittsburgh.

Eugenio Viti, 71, Italian painter, winner of Luigi Einaudi prize for painting 2 years ago; Mar. 8 in Pizzofalcone, Italy.

Eberhard Wildermuth, 61, Reconstruction Min. in West German Govt.; Mar. 9 in Tuebingen, Germany. [See Vol. IX, 310B]

Paramhansa Yogananda, India-born founder of Self-Realization Fellowship (30 million followers); Mar. 7 in Los Angeles.

SPORTS

Basketball. College conference champions:

BIG 10—Illinois. SOUTHERN—West Va. won regular race, N.C. State beat Duke 77-68 Mar. 8 in tourney finals. SOUTHEASTERN—Kentucky won regular race & tournament (finals Mar. 1). MO. VALLEY—St. Louis. SKYLINE—Wyoming. PACIFIC COAST—UCLA beat U. of Washington in finals Mar. 10. BIG SEVEN—Kansas downed Colorado in finals Mar. 10. EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—Princeton clinched title Mar. 12. [See 75P; XI, 80G]

Johnny O'Brien of Seattle U. became the first college player ever to score 1,000 points in a season Feb. 28 when he made 30 against Portland U.

Boxing. Syracuse U. won the Intercollegiate Boxing Assn. tournament for the 4th straight year Mar. 8 in State College, Pa. Heavyweight winner: Geo. Kartalian of Syracuse.

Sugar Ray Robinson won a 15-round decision over Carl (Bobo) Olson of Honolulu in San Francisco Mar. 13 to retain his middleweight title. [See Vol. XI, p. 296J]

Court Tennis. U.S. amateur championships in New York: won Mar. 8 for 4th time by Alastair B. Martin over Robert L. Gerry, 6-5, 6-5, 6-1. [See p. 76E; Vol. XI, 87M]

Horse Racing. $56,300 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita, Arcadia, Calif., Mar. 8: won by Brookfield Farms' Intent, Eric Guerin up, for $33,200. [See p. 76B-C] . . . $25,000 New Orleans Handicap at Fair Grounds, La. Mar. 8: won by Hasty House Farms' Oil Capitol, Ken Church up. [See XI, 368L]

Continental Press, race & other sports news wire, stopped operations Mar. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 109B]

Golf. $10,000 St. Petersburg (Fla.) open: won Mar. 9 by Jack Burke Jr. with record 266 for $2,000 (his 4th tournament win in a row). [See p. 76B]

Polo. Natl. Intercollegiate indoor polo championship in New York Mar. 8: won by New Mexico Military Institute over Princeton. [See Vol. XI, p. 424F]

Skiing. The Natl. Class A cross-country ski race at Paul Smiths, N.Y. Mar. 9: won by Silas Dunklee, Sun Valley, Idaho, in one hr. 30 mins. 3 secs. [See p. 76D]

Swimming. Western Conf. championships in East Lansing, Mich. Mar. 6-8: won by Ohio state for 4th straight. [See 60G]

Track & Field. New women's world's record in 100-yd. dash: 10.4 secs. set in Sydney, Australia Mar. 8 by Marjorie Jackson, 20, of Australia. [See Vol. X, p. 48J] . . . Illinois won the Western Conf. (Big 10) championships for the 2d straight year in Champaign, Ill. Mar. 8. [See p. 76E]

Yachting. Carleton Mitchell's (Annapolis, Md.) *Caribbee* won the St. Petersburg-to-Havana race Mar. 9. [See p. 60H]

Sandy Saddler, world featherweight champion, was fined $500 by the Montreal Athletic Comm. Mar. 4 after he was disqualified for foul tactics in a non-title bout with Armand Savoie, Canadian lightweight, Mar. 3 in Montreal. [See p. 20C] . . . **Phil Rizzuto**, N.Y. Yankee shortstop, signed his 1952 contract in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mar. 1 for an estimated $45,000 a year. [See Vol. XI, p. 328E] . . . **Charles A. Comiskey** 2d, ex-Chicago White Sox vice pres., became Liberty Broadcasting System vice pres. in charge of sports Mar. 5 in Chicago. [See p. 28F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Sutton Tipster Slain. Arnold Schuster, 24, whose tip led to the arrest of William Francis Sutton, was shot & killed near his Brooklyn home Mar. 8. [See p. 60L-M]

Ice Show Accident. 275 persons were injured Mar. 6 when temporary bleachers erected for the Sonja Henie ice show in a Baltimore armory collapsed. [See Vol. VII, p. 68M]

Dope Indictments. 23 persons were indicted in San Francisco Mar. 7, charged with conspiracy in a nationwide heroin peddling business. Charles "Lucky" Luciano in Italy was named as the source of supply by George W. Cunningham, assistant chief of the Narcotics Bureau, Mar. 8. [See p. 68P]

Storms. 11 persons died Feb. 27 in a snowstorm in the Cape Cod area. The storm caused shutdown of light & heat in 10,000 homes. [See p. 60M] . . . 2 persons were killed & 150 injured in a tornado in Fayetteville, Tenn. Feb. 29. . . . 56 seamen on 3 ships were missing in North Sea storms Mar. 7-9. [See p. 60M]

B-29s Crash. 15 crewmen were killed when 2 B-29 bombers collided & crashed near New Braunfels, Tex. Mar. 12. [See 76G]

Married. Actress Marilyn Day & theater manager Arthur Gerold in Bogota, N.J. Feb. 23 . . . Singer Jo Stafford & composer-arranger Paul Weston in Los Angeles Feb. 26 (her 2d, his first) . . . Armgard von Veltheim, 26, & Prince Wilhelm Karl of Prussia, 30, grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II, in Detstedt, Germany Mar. 1 . . . Actress Nancy Davis & actor Ronald Reagan, 40, in San Fernando Valley, Calif. Mar. 4 (her first, his 2d). [See Vol. IX, p. 256P] . . . Alison Attlee, 21, youngest daughter of British ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, & Capt. Richard Lionel Lance Davis in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire Mar. 8 . . . Actress Kay Young & actor Douglass Montgomery, 39, in Bethlehem, Conn. Mar. 12 (her 2d). [See Vol. XI, p. 408P]

Divorced. Actress Gene Tierney from dress designer Oleg Cassini in Santa Monica, Calif. Feb. 28. . . . Mary Rogers Brooks, 34, daughter of Will Rogers, from Walter Brooks, 35, stepson of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in Santa Monica Mar. 5. . . . Mrs. Carol Saroyan, 27, from author William Saroyan, 43, in Santa Monica Mar. 6 (2nd divorce from each other). [See IX, 400N-P]

Sentenced. Gregorio Simonovich, 49, Russian, to 2 yrs. in jail, & Raymond Godard, 31, Tampa pilot, to one yr., after conviction in Fed. court in Miami Feb. 21 of smuggling aliens into the U.S. from Cuba. [See Vol. XI, p. 360M-N]

Jas. Andrew (Scottsboro Boy) Wright, 39, was freed Feb. 21 when Alabama withdrew a warrant charging him with violating a 99-yr. parole after an Albany (N.Y.) jury cleared him of rape charges Feb. 19. [See Vol. XI, p. 232P]